# Chapter 15

Multiple Deposit Creation and the Money Supply Process

### The Money Supply Process

- Players
  - central bank: the Fed
  - banks
  - depositors
  - borrowers from banks
- Functions of the Federal Reserve System
  - conducts monetary policy
  - clears checks
  - regulates banks

#### The Fed's Balance Sheet

#### **Federal Reserve System**

Assets	Liabilities
Government securities Discount loans	Currency in circulation Reserves

Monetary Base (high-powered money), MB = C + R

# Open Market Operations

Open Market Purchase from a Bank					
The Banking System		The Fed			
Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Securities - \$	100	Securities +	\$100 Reserves + \$100		

**Open Market Purchase from the Public** 

Public		ine	rea
Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Securities - \$100 Deposits + \$100		Securities + \$100	Reserves + \$100

**Banking System** 

Reserves + \$100

Assets	Liabilities
Reserves	Checkable Deposits
+ \$100	+ \$100

*Result: R* ↑ \$100, *MB* ↑ \$100

## Open Market Operations (cont.)

#### Open Market Purchase from the Public (check cashed)

Public The Fed

Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Securities - \$100		Securities + \$100	Currency + \$100
Currency + \$100			

Result: R unchanged, MB ↑ \$100

Effect of open-market operation on MB certain, on R uncertain

#### **Shifts From Deposits into Currency**

Public			The Fe	d
Assets	Liabilities	Assets		Liabilities
Deposits - \$100				Currency + \$100 Reserves - \$100
Currency + \$100				Reserves - \$100

#### Banking System

Assets	Liabilities	
Reserves - \$100	Deposits -\$100	

Result:  $R \downarrow $100$ , MB unchanged

#### Discount Loans

Banking System		The Fed		
Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Reserves	Discount	Discount	Reserves	
+ \$100	loan + \$100	loan + \$100	+ \$100	

*Result: R* ↑ \$100, *MB* ↑ \$100

Conclusion: Fed has better ability to control MB than R

# Deposit Creation: Single Bank

First National Bank				
Assets		Liabilities		
Securities	- \$100			
Reserves	+ \$100			
	First	National Bank		
Assets		Liabilities		
Securities	<b>-</b> \$100	Deposits	+ \$100	
Reserves	+ \$100			
Loans	+ \$100	1		
	First	National Bank		
Assets		Liabilities		
Securities	<b>-</b> \$100			
Loans	+ \$100			

# Deposit Creation: Banking System

		Bank A	
Assets		Liabilities	
Reserves	+ \$100	Deposits	+ \$100
		Bank A	
Assets		Liabilities	
Reserves	+ \$10	Deposits	+ \$100
Loans	+ \$90	I	
		Bank B	
Assets		Liabilities	
Assets Reserves	+ \$90	Liabilities  Deposits	+ \$90
	+ \$90		+ \$90
	+ \$90	Deposits	+ \$90
Reserves	+ \$90	Deposits  Bank B	+ \$90

# Deposit Creation – Example

Table 1 Creation of Deposits (assuming 10% reserve requirement and a \$100 increase in reserves)

Bank	Increase in Deposits (\$)	Increase in Loans (\$)	Increase in Reserves (\$)
First National	0.00	100.00	0.00
A	100.00	90.00	10.00
В	90.00	81.00	9.00
С	81.00	72.90	8.10
D	72.90	65.61	7.29
Е	65.61	59.05	6.56
F	59.05	53.14	5.91
•	•		•
•	•	•	•
Total for all banks	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00

### Deposit Creation

If Bank A buys securities with the \$90 check

#### Bank A

Assets		Liabilities	
Reserves	+ \$10	Deposits	+ \$100
Securities	+ \$90		

The seller deposits \$90 at Bank B and the process is the same.

Whether the bank makes loans or buys securities, we get same deposit expansion

### The Deposit Multiplier

■ required reserves are calculated as a certain fraction r (required reserve ratio) of checkable deposits:

$$RR = r \times D$$

■ hence, deposits can be calculated as:

$$D = \frac{1}{r} \times R$$

■ thus, the change in deposits depends on the change in reserves:

$$\Delta D = \frac{1}{r} \times \Delta R$$

# Deposit Creation: The Banking System as a Whole

#### **Banking System**

Assets		Liabilities	
Securities	<b>-</b> \$100	Deposits	+ \$1000
Reserves	+ \$100		
Loans	+ \$1000		

#### **Critique of Simple Model**

Deposit creation stops if:

- proceeds from loan kept in cash
- bank holds excess reserves